



SIXTY-NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 17, 19 & 20, 1886.

WASHINGTON CITY :

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

1886.

NORMAL SCHOOL STEAM PRESS
HAMPTON, VA.

American Colonization Society.

PRESIDENT,

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D. Ga. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C. | 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N. |
| 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., LL. D., N. J. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. | 1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col. |
| 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq. England. | 1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y. |
| 1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. | 1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa. |
| 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C. | 1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., D. C. |
| 1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster D. D., Mass. | 1884. Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., Liberia. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa. | 1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1884. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. | 1885. Rev. James Saul, D. D., Pa. |
| 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa. | 1886. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. | 1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq. <i>R. I.</i> | 1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D. <i>N. Y.</i> |
| 1851. REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., LL. D. <i>N. Y.</i> | 1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq. <i>N. Y.</i> |
| 1852. JAMES HALL, M. D. <i> Md.</i> | 1871. REV. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i> |
| 1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq. <i>R. I.</i> | 1871. R'T REV. H. C. POTTER, D. D., <i>N. J.</i> |
| 1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D. <i>Ohio.</i> | 1873. REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i> |
| 1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq. <i>Pa.</i> | 1878. REV. EDW. W. APPLETON, D. D., <i>Pa.</i> |
| 1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D. <i>Ind.</i> | 1883. REV. JAMES SAUL, D. D., <i>Pa.</i> |
| | 1885. WILLIAM EVANS GUY, Esq. <i>Mo.</i> |

DELEGATES FOR 1886.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Rev. Wilbur F. Padlock, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., John Welsh Dulles, Esq., Arthur M. Burton, Esq.

Sixty-Ninth Annual Report.

In presenting the Sixty-Ninth Annual Report of the transactions and events in which THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY has been directly interested, that which touches it most deeply is the death of four Vice Presidents, whose character and influence lent an efficiency and importance to their support of the cause of African Colonization.

NECROLOGY.

HON. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, elected in 1869, was a member of the distinguished family whose virtues and services adorn not only the history of the State of New Jersey but of the Republic. He was a man of solid abilities and worth, of the highest honor and humblest faith, and of transparent sincerity, wise discrimination and refined sensibility. Like his illustrious uncle, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, also a zealous Vice President, he contributed by his voice, his pen and his purse to the strength of the Society.

REV. S. IRENEUS PRIME, D. D., elected in 1869, rendered very valuable services to the Church and Nation as preacher and platform speaker, as author and editor, as a leader in religious and philanthropic enterprises, and as a staunch defender of everything right and good. He was from the beginning a steadfast friend of this Society, always ready with sagacious counsel and hearty co-operation, frequently attending its meetings and those of the Board of Directors. In the hearts of Christians of every denomination, in this and other lands, will his name be held in lasting and loving remembrance.

REV. JAMES C. FINLEY M. D., elected in 1854, will be gratefully remembered by his broad sympathies with every effort and institution that tended to the promotion of righteousness and peace in the earth. A grandson of Rev. James Caldwell, of revolutionary fame, and son of Rev. Robert Finley D. D., the founder of this Society, his faith, his hope and his love in the great cause always shone brightly, and his memory will not cease to inspire those who remain.

HON. JAMES GARLAND, elected in 1838, was a ready sympathiser with the neglected, the afflicted and the needy, and a liberal contributor to their wants. He was kindly, courteous and unostentatious in his intercourse with his fellow men, and singularly loving and tender in the sacred privacy of private life. He was probably the oldest

Judge in the country, only retiring when in his ninety-second year and after he had become totally blind. The eyes, here closed to earth's fading beauties, have opened forever, it is believed, on the transparent glories of the brighter and better world.

Intelligence has also been received of the death of EX-PRESIDENT ANTHONY W. GARDNER, the last of the old statesmen of Liberia. He was born in Southampton County, Virginia, arrived at Monrovia with his parents in 1831, when eleven years of age, and was frequently called by his fellow-citizens to responsible positions—among them twice Vice President and three times President of the Republic. He had a liberal and accurate conception of the work to be done by Liberia, and labored to carry out that conception in the foreign and domestic affairs of the country. He was a member of the Convention in 1846 which drafted the Constitution of Liberia, and was the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

FINANCES.

The receipts during the year 1885 have been:—

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Donations..... | \$ 3,911 20 |
| Legacies..... | 533 78 |
| Emigrants in aid of passage | 547 50 |
| For Education in Liberia | 418 40 |
| From other sources, including \$500. from securities realized..... | 2,019 25 |
| <hr/> | |
| Receipts..... | 7,430 13 |
| Balance 1 January, 1885.... | 1,927 40 |
| <hr/> | |
| Making available. | 9,357 53 |
| The disbursements have been..... | 9,316 47 |
| <hr/> | |
| Balance 31 December, 1885..... | \$ 41 00 |

The Society, with many of the religious and benevolent organizations, has suffered by the embarrassments resulting from fluctuations in the financial condition of the country. In the future as in the past, the Society's ability to carry on its work will be enlarged or restricted as its revenue is increased or diminished. Its methods are economical and its labors are necessary in a direction where other agencies cannot serve. Friends of the cause are invited to remember the Society in their Wills, and generous contributions are solicited from the living, of larger amounts than are made at the present time.

EMIGRATION.

Fifty-two emigrants were sent by the bark *Monrovia*, which sailed from New York on the 28th February. They arrived out on the 3d

April, and at once proceeded to Brewerville. Thirty-eight were from Calvert, Texas, and fourteen from Montgomery, Ala. Twenty-seven were twelve years of age and upwards, eighteen were between two and twelve years old, and seven were under two years of age. Eighteen were reported to be communicants in regular standing of evangelical churches. Of the adult males twelve were farmers and one an experienced house-carpenter.

The class of people selected and aided is shown by the following description of those above reported from Montgomery, Ala., of whom Rev. R. C. Bedford thus wrote to the *American Missionary*:—"The occurrence of most interest in our church of late is the departure of fourteen of our number for Liberia. They left yesterday. They comprise two of our best families. One family consists of ten—husband and wife, with seven children, from one year old to seventeen, and the husband's mother, about seventy: the other a family of four—husband and wife and two children, one year old and ten. These families are in very good circumstances, industrious and well-respected. Their going is the result of long meditation, beginning even in the days of slavery. Their object seems to be to make a permanent home for themselves and children, combined with much of a missionary spirit. A farewell meeting was held in our church last Sunday morning, which was largely attended, and much interest was manifested. A nice purse was made up to help them on their journey. I shall not be surprised if some of our best young people do not turn before long in the direction of Africa as a missionary field."

Reports represent that most of these immigrants have portions of their lands planted and that some are occupying and others are preparing to occupy their own houses.

Brewerville is stated to grow in importance. As an outlet and starting point to the rich and populous interior it has no rival. It is situated on and is extending along a highway which is said to have been travelled for centuries and which reaches to the Niger. The Poor river, which runs to the settlement from the interior, affords another means of communication with the wealthy districts.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of the American Colonization Society has been uninterrupted for the past sixty-five years. Those now reported make the number sent since the civil war to be 3,790, and a total from the beginning of 15,788, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,510 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

Every settlement in Liberia is calling for population from the United States. Hon. Z. B. Roberts, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, writes under date of Greenville, July 24: "Sinoe County was planted by your philanthropy in common with the other portions of Liberia. It is heavily timbered, has a fertile soil, a bar for shipping at all seasons of the year, and a river abounding in fish, including superior oysters. Our evergreen palm trees lift up their towering heads—waving majestically their glossy limbs and broad leaves, their trunks filled with crimson fruit for home use and for exportation. There is room here for Africa's sons in America to enjoy with us this God given land. Emigrants are needed:—those that will resolve in coming to labor for the elevation of themselves, their children and their race. Men whose bosoms swell with a deep love of liberty:—mechanics, farmers, miners and teachers are greatly desired. I emigrated here in 1849, and cease not to thank the American Colonization Society for aiding me to come, and my Heavenly Father for good health and prolonging my life."

APPLICATIONS.

The movement for removal to Liberia continues to increase. Hundreds of letters, whose writers earnestly request the aid of the Society to settle in that Republic, have been received during the year. These come from nearly all the States, but especially from North Carolina, Texas and Arkansas. Testimonials from leading white citizens commend the applicants as "the most enlightened and enterprising colored men of the district;" as "some of our best residents and we hate to have them leave us;" and as "worthy of all the Society can do for them." Others are described as "good people;" that they "own lots or houses, but cannot get any cash for them," and as "able to do much good in Liberia."

A cautious estimate would be that five hundred thousand of the people of color are considering the question of emigration to Liberia, finding but little scope in the land of their birth for their industrial energies and race aspirations.

LIBERIA.

The general aspects of Liberia are thus described by Hon. C. T. O. King, Mayor of Monrovia:—

"*Agriculture.* There is a steady growth in agriculture. The area of coffee culture has been increased 25 per cent. and renewed attention given to sugar-cane planting. The wilderness is disappearing before the energy and thrift of the settlers. Continue to send men like Hill, Moore, Newton, Batese, Miles, Knox, Burgess and North—hardy,

experienced and self-reliant agriculturalists and mechanics. This is the class most needed here and the best suited to the country.

Commerce. Notwithstanding the depression in trade along the Coast, we have no cause to complain. Four of our citizen-merchants, one from this city, two from Grand Bassa, and one from Sinoe County, lately returned from England, where they went on their own business concerns. There is no part of Africa so well adapted to the capital and enterprise of Americans as this Republic and the wealthy interior to which it is an inlet.

Religion. The several denominations are doing a valuable work in and adjoining Liberia. The Roman Catholics are specially active and are zealously collecting means for the erection of a church edifice in this city. The Church of England points with pride to Bishop Crowther as an outcome of its work at Sierra Leone. So may the Episcopal Church in the United States claim Bishop Ferguson as a legitimate result of its training here on missionary ground.

Temperance. Efforts are making to bring about the repeal of the \$2,000 revenue act, under which 10 spirituous liquors whatever have been brought into the Republic during the year. It is not probable that this restrictive legislation will be soon disturbed.

LIBERIA'S NORTHWEST BOUNDARY.

"The Havelock Draft Convention," fixing the North-West boundary of Liberia at the South-East bank of the Manna river, was signed at Sierra Leone, November 11, by Governor Sir Samuel Rowe, Commissioner on behalf of the British Government, and Hon. Messrs Henry W. Grimes and Benjamin Anderson, Commissioners on the part of Liberia. The final adjustment of this question is confidently expected to exert a favorable influence on the commercial and economic life of the two States whose territories are thus made conterminous. The most important English speaking communities on the Coast of Africa, of one race and identical in destiny, they easily enter into each other's feelings, and this formal connection of territory is calculated to bring about a more marked and practical recognition of their identity of interests, and to induce the Colony and the Republic to co-operate more closely for the spread of civilization and religion.

EDUCATION.

The American Colonization Society's schools are reported to have been regularly attended and with encouraging results: that at Arthington having 20 male and 26 female scholars, of whom 19 are Aborigines, and the school at Brewerville 34 Liberian and 4 native

boys. The increasing number of children and the rapid extension of this settlement make additional educational facilities necessary. A high school, with an industrial department, is very desirable.

The Hall Free School, at Cape Palmas, under the auspices of the Maryland State Colonization Society, is stated to have 50 pupils of both sexes and nativities.

The Anna Morris School, at Arthington, is said to have 49 boys and 23 girls; of the former of whom 27 are natives. This interesting school was founded and is sustained by the disinterested efforts of Edward S. Morris Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions report 4 schools and 101 pupils; also the Alexander High School, at Clay-Ashland, with 51 male and 27 female scholars: of the latter of whom 15 are native boys and 3 are native girls.

The Board of Missions of the P. Episcopal Church maintain, as reported by Bishop Ferguson, 4 boarding schools containing 251 scholars, and 9 other schools with 284 scholars. The e are mostly native youths, and the Hoffman Institute, at Cavalla, is for the training of clergymen and catechists born in Africa.

All Saints Hall, at Beulah, Grand Bassa County, Miss Margaretta Scott, principal, is said to have 10 girls under instruction.

The Lutheran Mission schools, at Muhlenburg, are stated to have 127 scholars, of whom 73 boys and 15 girls are in the boarding department, and 23 boys and 16 girls are day pupils,—largely natives of the country.

The Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society have two schools in Grand Bassa County, but no late statement as to the beneficiaries has been furnished.

Returns for the quarter ending March 31, show 40 primary and grammar schools with 1106 scholars supported by the Government of Liberia, as follows:

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|---------|-----|-----|---------|
| Montserrado County, | 24 | schools | and | 476 | pupils. |
| Grand Bassa County, | 10 | " | " | 329 | " |
| Sinoe County | 6 | " | " | 301 | " |

No report appears from Maryland County, in many instances the number of scholars is not given, and there is nothing to indicate the sex or nativity of those reported.

The Liberia College was inaugurated Jan'y 23, 1862, and the first regular term began Feb'y 2, 1863. The schools which had chiefly prepared its first pupils were closed soon after it opened. The latest statement gives 14 pupils in the College, (of whom 6 are in the Freshman, 3 in the Sophomore and 5 in the Junior classes;) 35 in the Preparatory department and 21 in the female school.

Prof. Hugh M. Browne arrived in this country in July, and he and Prof. T. McCants Stewart have ceased to be connected with the College. Prof. Martin H. Freeman has been appointed President *pro tem*, and an iron roof and considerable repairs have been ordered to the College building. Several causes have led to the suspension, for the present, of the establishment of an Industrial department, and the removal of the College site to the interior.

The Liberia College is supported by the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, at Boston, and the New York State Colonization Society. The Pennsylvania Colonization Society helps to meet the salary of the teacher of the female school.

The foregoing returns, incomplete and imperfect as they are, show an attendance for instruction of 303 males, 138 females, and 1792 whose sex is not stated, making a grand total of 2233.

The feeling is becoming general in Liberia that the time is not far distant when an earnest effort should be made for the support of its educational and religious institutions from the resources of the country. It is felt that provision should be made on the spot for the higher education of the people that it may not be exposed to the inconvenience which a state of absolute dependence upon friends at a distance must necessarily entail. Help in the first instance is indispensable to youthful communities, but help all the time becomes demoralizing and obstructive.

COLONIZATION.

Within the last twenty years England's engagements in other portions of the globe have prevented her from giving much attention to a former field of her operations. But quite recently, owing to the activity of the Germans in annexing territory in West Africa, and the military movements of the French in Senegambia, she has been aroused from apparent indifference to the possibilities of West Central Africa. Liberia, unfortunately, was the first to fall victim to her resuscitated energies. Forty miles of Liberian territory have been taken to extend the seaboard of the Colony of Sierra Leone, which before consisted of only mountains and swamps. Her appetite thus whetted for African territory, she has since proclaimed a Protectorate over the entire Niger delta, and over Bechuanaland, in South Africa. The whole of the Niger mouths are now under British protection, while France is striving to establish control over the upper portion of the river. The continued depression of trade and loss of revenue at Sierra Leone, notwithstanding the territorial accession from Liberia, has induced the Home Government to enlarge the powers of

Sir Samuel Rowe, the Governor-in-chief of the Colony, with a view to annexation on the north and east of the settlement.

Coincident with the granting of this power was the arrival, in August, of a conquering Mandingo military force on the North-Western frontiers of the Colony. This army, setting out from the country east of Liberia for the purpose of clearing the highways from Medina, Kankan and Sego for trade, has achieved marvellous conquests over powerful tribes which have for more than a century exercised capricious control over the trade from the gold regions of Boure and the rich districts of Sego.

The people who have achieved these conquests belong to the Koniah or Western Mandingoes, first made known to the world by Mr. Benjamin Anderson of Liberia—in his "Narrative of a Journey to Musardu" from Monrovia. Mr. Anderson was enabled to perform this journey through the liberality of a Vice President of this Society, Hon. H. M. Schieffelin, in 1868, who also bore the expense of the publication of his book.

The Government of Liberia, availing itself of the efforts of Mr. Anderson, entered into a treaty with the King of Musardu, an important city of Koniah, and subsequently opened communications with Ibrahima Sissi, King of Medina, the capital of Koniah. Since then, Samudu, the commander of the force which has appeared before Sierra Leone, raised an army, dethroned the King and united under his banner all the Mohammedan tribes for hundreds of miles and is now master of the country between the Niger and Sierra Leone.

The apparent neglect by England of her opportunities in West Africa has not arisen from a want of appreciation of its great commercial advantages, but she knows that for the effective management of those countries she will need more than money. Human agency in numerical strength will be required. It is a significant and suggestive fact that though West Africa is one of the fairest, most beautiful and most fruitful portions of the globe, (Bishop Taylor calls Liberia "the garden spot of West Africa") containing forests of the most valuable timber, enriched with districts impregnated with precious metals, yet comparatively little has been done to occupy the interior regions with the agencies of civilization or Christianity; and millions exist to-day in the heart of Africa who know nothing of the outside world.

The lesson taught by all experience is this:—that the interior of Africa can be reached and the Coast can be effectively occupied for commercial and colonization purposes but in one way, and that is through colonies of civilized Negroes, for *only they can colonize equa-*

torial Africa and live. But England, France and Germany have no means of securing such colonists. England cannot offer inducements to Negroes in the West Indies to go and build up the waste places of their fatherland. Such a proposition would in a few years depopulate her West Indies and reduce some of the wealthiest of those islands to poverty-stricken wildernesses. She cannot send recaptured Africans from her colonies at Sierra Leone, Gambia or Lagos. They have not enough civilization in its relations to the industrial arts or to commerce. France cannot depopulate Gaudaloupe or Martinique to transplant Negroes to the interior of Senegal or Goree. Germany has no colonies of civilized Negroes from which to get a supply for her African projects. The only man then available for the great work of opening Africa to commerce and civilization is the Negro of America. He can live there, for it is the *habitat* of his race, and being fully civilized and Christian too, he is the Agent, *and the only Agent that the world contains* adapted to this purpose. He has proved his adaptation and efficiency in the work thus far accomplished by the Republic of Liberia.

It is stated that "the British Government has expended immense sums to keep the peace and to promote trade along the route between Sego and Sierra Leone." But the principle of the Liberia establishment has done more and will do more to keep the peace and promote trade than all the wealth of England without colonists can do.

Now the American Colonization Society is the only organized agency for developing this important influence—for transferring to this vast and productive field the only agents that can profitably cultivate it. The amalgamation of civilized agencies with the indigenous elements is the only statesmanlike and effective mode of settling the difficulty of Africa's civilization: and the only agencies available for such amalgamation are in the United States.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *Receipts and Disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY in the year 1885.* CR.

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------------|--|-----------|------------|
| Received Donations, | · · · · · | \$3,911 20 | Paid Passage and settlement of Emigrants, | · · · · · | \$5,353 42 |
| " Legacies, | · · · · · | 533 78 | " Education in Liberia, | · · · · · | 418 40 |
| " Emigrants toward passage, | · · · · · | 547 50 | " Taxes, insurance and repairs of Colonization Building, | · · · · · | 558 28 |
| " Subscriptions to African Repository, | · · · · · | 33 25 | " Paper and printing the African Repository, | · · · · · | 362 06 |
| " Rent of Colonization Building, | · · · · · | 1,486 00 | " Salary of Secretary and Treasurer, office expenses, printing, postage, expenses of Annual Meeting, and costs of contested Wills, | · · · · · | 2,624 49 |
| " For Education in Liberia, | · · · · · | 418 40 | | | |
| | Receipts, | \$6,930 13 | | | |
| Securities realized, | · · · · · | \$500 00 | | | |
| Balance January 1, 1885, | · · · · · | 1,927 40 | Payments, | · · · · · | \$9,316 47 |
| | | <u>2,427 40</u> | Balance December 31, 1885, | · · · · · | 41 06 |
| Total, | · · · · · | \$9,357 53 | Total, | · · · · · | \$9,357 53 |

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's account for the year 1885 and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 19, 1886.*

REGINALD FENDALL,
EDWARD S. MORRIS,
ARTHUR M. BURTON. } *Committee.*

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *January 17, 1886.*

The Sixty-Ninth Anniversary of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was celebrated this evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Foundry Methodist E. Church, Vice President Dr. Harvey Lindsly LL. D., in the chair.

Rev. H. R. Naylor, D. D., pastor of the Church, conducted the devotional exercises, and Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., of New York, led in prayer.

The Chairman stated that a dispatch had been received from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President, announcing his inability to be present on the occasion, and the Chairman presented the Sixty-Ninth Annual Report of the Society, an abstract of which had been printed and distributed in the pews.

Rev. B. Sunderland, D. D., of Washington, D. C., delivered the Annual Discourse.

Rev. B. Sunderland pronounced the benediction,

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 19, 1885.*

The Annual Meeting of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held to day at 3 o'clock P. M., agreeably to Article 4 of the Constitution and to notice published in THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

In the absence of the President, detained at his home by "chronic bronchial trouble," Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Senior Vice President in attendance, took the chair and called the Society to order.

The Minutes of the Anniversary Meeting on the 17th inst, were read, and with the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of January 20, 1885, were approved.

Rev. Drs. Edward W. Appleton, James Saul and Wilbur F. Paddock were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents for the ensuing year.

On motion of Rev. Dr. George W. Samson, it was

—*Resolved.* That the thanks of this Society be presented to Rev. Dr. Sunderland for his practical presentation of the interests of this Society and Liberia, and that a copy be requested for publication.

—*Resolved.* That the thanks of the Society are tendered to Rev. Dr. Naylor and the Trustees of Foundry Methodist E. Church for its use last Sunday evening for our 69th Anniversary.

Rev. Dr. Edward W. Appleton, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented a report, recommending the election of the following:—

PRESIDENT,

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D. LL. D., Ga. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1877. Pres. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C. | 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. |
| 1853. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufelt, U. S. N. |
| 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D. LL. D., N. J. | 1880. Francis T. Kimball, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin. | 1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D. Col. |
| 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. | 1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y. |
| 1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. | 1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa. |
| 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D. LL. D., D. C. | 1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., D. C. |
| 1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D. Mass. | 1884. Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D. Liberia. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa. | 1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. | 1884. Rev. James Saul, D. D., Pa. |
| 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa. | 1884. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. | 1880. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

Resolved. That the Society hereby expresses its sincere gratification at the presence on this occasion of Mrs. Ex-President Roberts of Liberia.

On motion, Adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 19, 1886.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock, M., in the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

In the absence of the President of the Society, Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., was chosen to preside, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Paddock.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The unprinted parts of the Minutes of the last meeting were read, and the Minutes were approved.

Rev. Drs. Samson, E. W. Appleton and Saul were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who retired and subsequently reported, through their Chairman, the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1886, viz:

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton D. D., Rev. Edward W. Appleton D. D., Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., John Welsh Dulles, Esq., Arthur M. Burton, Esq.

The following Directors were stated to be in attendance:—

DIRECTORS FOR LIFE. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Justice William Strong.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved. That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received.

On motion, it was

Resolved. That Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., and Admiral R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., be and they are hereby invited to share in the counsels of the Board.

The Secretary presented and read the Sixty-Ninth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved. That the Annual Report be accepted and referred to the standing Committees according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year.

The Treasurer presented and read his Annual Report, with the certificate of audit, also a list of the property of the Society, and a statement of receipts by States in the year 1885.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved. That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report for the past year, with the accompanying annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies,

Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Chairman announced the **STANDING COMMITTEES** :—

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS :—Rev. Dr. Edward W. Appleton, Justice William Strong, Rev. Dr. James Saul.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE :—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Arthur M. Burton, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES :—Rev. Dr. Samuel E. Appleton, Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Addison, John Welsh Dulles, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES :—Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Addison, Rev. Dr. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Paddock.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS :—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Arthur M. Burton, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION :—Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, Rev. Dr. James Saul, Hon. Charles C. Nott.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION :—Rev. Dr. George W. Samson, Rev. Dr. James Saul, Edward S. Morris, Esq.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Rev. Drs. Paddock and Saul, and Mr. Morris were appointed the Committee.

Letters of regret were read from Hon John H. B. Latrobe, January 18, Rev. Dr. John Maclean, January 18, and Rev. Dr. William H. Steele, December 29.

Rev. Dr. Paddock, Chairman of the special Committee on Nominations, presented a report recommending the election of the following:

SECRETARY AND TREASURER :—William Copping, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE :—Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Justice William Strong, Dr. William W. Godding.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, that the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the gentlemen nominated by the Committee.

The following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Society was considered, and, on motion, approved; and its further consideration was deferred until the next annual meeting of the Board of Directors, viz :

Resolved, That the word "five" in line 3 of Article 5 of the Constitution be changed to two.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee nominate to the Board of Directors the appointment of Honorary Secretaries in the several States.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet in these rooms to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 20, 1886.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS met this morning at the appointed hour in the rooms of the Society.

Rev. Dr. Samuel E. Appleton was chosen to preside, and at his request Rev. Dr. Sunderland offered prayer.

The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

A telegram of this date was read from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, expressing deep regret at his inability to leave home and to preside at this session of the Board, and tendering his kind regards to the members in attendance.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That this Board has learned with sincere regret of the enforced absence of the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, who has so ably filled the office of President of the American Colonization Society for many years.

Resolved, That this Board desires to express its deep sympathy with the President in his present illness, and heartily unites in the hope that his health may be so restored as to enable him to preside over the deliberations of this body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to President Latrobe by the Secretary of this Society.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Edward R. Wood Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa. be and he is hereby invited to a seat in the Board.

Rev. Dr. Edward W. Appleton, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, verbally reported progress: and the report was, on motion, accepted and approved.

Mr. Fendall, Chairman of the standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:

The Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the securities of the Society and find them correct; and they cannot too earnestly recommend that greatly increased means be raised to prosecute the work of the Society.

Rev. Dr. Addison, from the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following resolution as their report: and it was, on motion, accepted and adopted:

Resolved, That it is important that the Parent Society should be aided and supported in its great work by Auxiliary Societies in the United States, and that the Executive Committee be directed to use its best efforts to increase the number of such Auxiliary Societies.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following resolution as their report; and it was, on motion, accepted and adopted:

Resolved, That the policy of employing agents for collecting funds and advocating the cause of Colonization in different parts of the country, be approved, and its continuance earnestly recommended to the Executive Committee.

The Board took a recess to call upon the President of the United States: and at 1:20 o'clock P. M. resumed its session.

Mr. Fendall, Chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1865 and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:

The Committee on Emigration respectfully beg leave to report that:

Year by year your Committee on Emigration, stirred by the ever increasing needs of the hour, has sounded the tocsin of Liberian Colonization. Swift changes have been passing before our eyes in regard to Africa, within a brief period. "The Free State of the Congo" has occupied a distinguished conclave of explorers, ministers and diplomats in the capital of the German Empire. All Europe is rushing in upon Africa, from one motive or another. The solitude of the mountains and the shadows of the valleys are startled by the tramp of Caucasian enterprise, eager to establish control of some sort over the possibilities of the African future. Never was there such a scramble among the great Christian Powers to establish interests in Africa, since the day that the infant Saviour of mankind was sheltered in the heart of Egypt. Meanwhile the people of this country, who heard, on the 1st day of January, 1863, Lincoln's mighty word like a voice from the sky, amid the thunders and carnage of civil war, proclaiming freedom to every slave throughout the land, have had twenty-three years to consider the question of their duty and their destiny. They are now seven millions. Of these, half a million are, at this moment, anxiously looking across the sea, and longing for the land of their fathers, as did the captive Jews at Babylon.

When emancipation set those millions free, Mr. Lincoln foresaw the necessity of finding means for their departure out of the country, and on his recommendation Congress created a commission and set apart at different times, a large sum for their deportation, and though these projects came to no practical result in the confusion and exigency of the times, yet they ought to settle forever the principle upon which Congress would be justified in now devoting generous sums of money for emigration to the Negro Republic.

Liberia is waiting to receive them. All the facts before brought to our attention, in proof of this urgency to hasten them there, have, with the lapse of time, been only augmented and intensified. The cry is louder than ever. The *basis* of feeling is fast changing among the people of color. *Before*, it was suspicion and distrust of the motive and influence of Colonization. *Now*, they begin to act from higher incentives and grander considerations. The light of this venerable Society is beginning to be comprehended in quarters where it was so long excluded. Emigration by Africans, of Africans, and for Africans is coming to be the pibroch of thousands who would hail to-day the means of exodus from America. It is not simply the selfish gain of which they dream, but an inspiration of Heaven, which, like a mighty wind, is filling heart and mind and soul and sense, to render aid to the children of the mighty land of Ham.

Since this Committee was appointed yesterday a treatise by T. McCants Stewart, one of the young men sent out only two years since, to be a professor in the

College of Liberia, has been perused, and while he avows himself (p. 104) to be "not a colonizationist," the whole weight of his book is a powerful argument for emigration. The very matters which he exhibits to show the weakness of Liberia, are to us reasons trumpet-tongued, why we should at once pour in a tide of selected emigration upon her waste places—why we should lose no time in "strengthening the things that remain."

There is one paragraph wherein, while as a rule he seems to write with candor, he has made himself liable to misconstruction, and it is this (p. 74) where he says: "If I could influence the Colonization Society, I would earnestly plead with them to stop making emigration their objective point and use their funds mainly in internal improvements, opening roads, building bridges, fostering industries, and especially in establishing a system of agricultural and industrial education, beginning with the common schools." What! would he have emigration cease? Why, one half the human race has been in a state of emigration since Abraham left Ur of the Chaldees. Emigration to America began so soon as this continent was discovered and it has not ceased to this hour. The first necessity of a state is *men*. Napoleon when asked "What France most needed," replied "*mothers!*" The matters to which he would have this Society turn its attention and its funds, are grand and worthy objects, but they are objects, to promote which, the State and the Church exist. That such assistance should be rendered as may be practicable in the beginning is plain, but to do these things for a people once put upon their feet, is to keep them in a perpetual state of babyhood, and to deprive them of that brawn and muscle which the rigor of self-discipline and the hardships of self-reliance alone can furnish.

What Liberia most needs to-day, in our view, is, that one quarter of its territory, now unoccupied by a civilized and Christian population, should be filled with 10,000 of the choicest men, women and children that can be found in half a million, and that they should be sent there not by the tardy and inadequate aid of private beneficence, but by an appropriation of a million dollars, voted by Congress and sanctioned by the President under safeguards and guaranties, the wisest that human judgment can invent. At the annual meeting of this Society in 1852, the great Webster presided. He sat in the chair of Henry Clay, whose illness caused his absence. By his side sat President Fillmore. It was the last meeting of the Society which either of these great men attended. On that occasion Mr. Webster used these words: "It appears that this emigration is not impracticable. What is it to the great resources of this country to send out 100,000 persons a year to Africa? In my opinion * * it is within our Constitution, it is within the powers and provisions of the Constitution," and then he goes on to confirm his position by the example of Irish emigration to this country, a million and a half of Irish people having arrived in the short period of 4 or 5 years! Soon after, Webster died, and we are here to-day to make a beginning of emigration on a larger scale.

Let us hope we have struck the chord at last which Webster and those who were assembled with him felt trembling within them, and that before another year is spent we shall hear grand echoes from every quarter of the land;—and that for Africa—the signal of regeneration, reversing the circuit of the sun shall hail all nations.—"*Eastward the Star of empire takes its way!*"

Rev. Dr. Samson, Chairman of the standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following report, and it was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolutions were adopted :—

The Committee on Liberian Education respectfully report : The Educational statistics gathered by the Secretary during the past year and presented in the Annual Report inaugurate the same era twenty years ago introduced by the U.S. Bureau of Education. These reports show the essential mutual dependence and co-ordination in Liberia as in the United States, of common schools for all children, of Church and other schools for higher and religious education, and of a College giving scientific and literary completeness of culture. They emphasize the reports of this Board in years past in every respect. As to common schools, they indicate the absolute necessity, not only of Liberian legislation, but of such aid from without as the Peabody fund has furnished to our Southern States. They put into just prominence the invaluable aid of Church, Mission and other high schools. They repeat the wisdom of men like Bloomfield and the counsels that have ruled at Hampton Institute: that manual labor prepares educated youth for the practical pursuits into which nearly all, though educated, must hereafter enter; while it may furnish in large part the means of their present support.

Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the statistics this year reported demonstrate the importance of bringing the facts as to Liberian educational provisions before the Liberian people and their American friends both as a guide and stimulus in the future.

Resolved, That the effort should be encouraged to increase in this country contributions for an Industrial Department in Liberia College, for Mission and other High Schools, and for the securing of a fund to aid and stimulate, as does the Peabody fund, common school education throughout the Liberian Republic.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Rev. Dr. Chickering offered prayer, and the Board of Directors adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS SETTLED IN LIBERIA BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY
CONTINUED FROM THE SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

| Number | Name of Vessels. | Date of Sailing. | Mass. | New York. | Penn. | Dist. Col. | Virginia. | N. Carolina. | S. Carolina. | Georgia. | Florida. | Alabama. | Miss. | Tenn. | Illinois. | Missouri. | Texas. | Arkansas. | Kansas. | Nebraska. | Total. | Total by Year. |
|--------|------------------|------------------|-------|-----------|-------|------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|--------|----------------|
| 164 | Liberia, | June, 1878 | | | | | 3 | 61 | | | 6 | | | | | | 12 | | | | 70 | 61 |
| 165 | Monrovia, | Dec., 1878 | 14 | | | | | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 20 | | | 31 | 61 |
| 166 | Monrovia, | June, 1879 | 3 | | | 3 | | 13 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | 44 | 61 |
| 167 | Monrovia, | Dec., 1879 | 2 | | | | | 45 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 47 | 61 |
| 168 | Liberia, | May, 1880 | | | | | | 7 | | | | | | | | | 11 | 42 | | | 60 | 61 |
| 169 | Monrovia, | May, 1880 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 76 | | | 76 | 61 |
| 170 | Liberia, | Nov., 1880 | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 6 | 61 |
| 171 | Tuck Sing, | Nov., 1880 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 61 |
| 172 | Liberia, | June, 1881 | | | | | | 5 | | | 3 | 6 | | | | | | | | | 14 | 61 |
| 173 | Monrovia, | Dec., 1881 | | | | | | 30 | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 38 | 61 |
| 174 | Monrovia, | Nov., 1882 | | 1 | | | | 19 | | | | | 2 | | | | | 4 | | 1 | 5 | 61 |
| 175 | Monrovia, | July, 1883 | | | | | | 12 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 22 | 61 |
| 176 | Monrovia, | Dec., 1883 | 1 | | | | | 7 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 3 | | 3 | 31 | 61 |
| 177 | Monrovia, | April, 1884 | | | 4 | | | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 7 | 61 |
| 178 | Monrovia, | Oct., 1884 | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | | | | 34 | 61 |
| 179 | Monrovia, | Feb., 1885 | | | | | | | | | | 14 | | | | | 38 | | | 20 | 47 | 61 |
| Total. | | | 20 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 229 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 27 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 17 | 61 | 145 | 38 | 17 | | 600 |

EMIGRANTS SENT BY THE AMERICAN COLON- IZATION SOCIETY.

| <i>Year.</i> | <i>No.</i> | <i>Year.</i> | <i>No.</i> | <i>Year.</i> | <i>No.</i> | <i>Year.</i> | <i>No.</i> |
|---|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1820..... | 50 | 1837..... | 130 | 1854..... | 553 | 1871..... | 247 |
| 1821..... | 33 | 1838..... | 100 | 1855..... | 207 | 1872..... | 150 |
| 1822..... | 37 | 1839..... | 47 | 1856..... | 530 | 1873..... | 73 |
| 1823..... | 95 | 1840..... | 115 | 1857..... | 370 | 1874..... | 27 |
| 1824..... | 103 | 1841..... | 55 | 1858..... | 197 | 1875..... | 23 |
| 1825..... | 90 | 1842..... | 246 | 1859..... | 240 | 1876..... | 21 |
| 1826..... | 132 | 1843..... | 65 | 1860..... | 310 | 1877..... | 53 |
| 1827..... | 222 | 1844..... | 170 | 1861..... | 55 | 1878..... | 101 |
| 1828..... | 103 | 1845..... | 137 | 1862..... | 95 | 1879..... | 91 |
| 1829..... | 205 | 1846..... | 60 | 1863..... | 20 | 1880..... | 143 |
| 1830..... | 250 | 1847..... | 51 | 1864..... | 23 | 1881..... | 52 |
| 1831..... | 421 | 1848..... | 141 | 1865..... | 527 | 1882..... | 27 |
| 1832..... | 790 | 1849..... | 122 | 1866..... | 221 | 1883..... | 53 |
| 1833..... | 270 | 1850..... | 505 | 1867..... | 233 | 1884..... | 61 |
| 1834..... | 127 | 1851..... | 970 | 1868..... | 453 | 1885..... | 52 |
| 1835..... | 140 | 1852..... | 930 | 1869..... | 160 | | |
| 1836..... | 234 | 1853..... | 753 | 1870..... | 100 | | |
| Total..... | | | | | | | 14,547 |
| The Maryland State Colonization Society has settled in Maryland, Liberia, | | | | | | | 1,227 |
| Total..... | | | | | | | 15,774 |

NOTE. The number of Recaptured Africans sent to Liberia by the Government of the United States, not embraced in the foregoing table, is 5,772, making a grand total of 21,496 to whom the Colonization Society has given homes in Africa.

COST OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The following table shows the Annual Receipts of the American Colonization Society:

| <i>Year.</i> | <i>Receipts.</i> | <i>Year.</i> | <i>Receipts.</i> | <i>Year.</i> | <i>Receipts</i> |
|--|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1817-9..... | \$14,931 50 | 1843..... | \$36,023 94 | 1865..... | \$23,633 37 |
| 1820-2..... | 5,627 66 | 1844..... | 33,640 39 | 1866..... | 59,375 14 |
| 1823..... | 4,758 22 | 1845..... | 56,458 60 | 1867..... | 53,190 48 |
| 1824..... | 4,379 80 | 1846..... | 39,900 03 | 1868..... | 49,959 52 |
| 1825..... | 10,125 85 | 1847..... | 29,472 84 | 1869..... | 62,259 78 |
| 1826..... | 14,779 24 | 1848..... | 49,845 91 | 1870..... | 28,372 32 |
| 1827..... | 13,294 94 | 1849..... | 50,332 84 | 1871..... | 29,348 80 |
| 1828..... | 13,458 17 | 1850..... | 64,973 71 | 1872..... | 33,337 22 |
| 1829..... | 20,295 61 | 1851..... | 97,443 77 | 1873..... | 33,335 71 |
| 1830..... | 26,683 41 | 1852..... | 86,775 74 | 1874..... | 14,749 28 |
| 1831..... | 32,101 58 | 1853..... | 82,458 25 | 1875..... | 12,125 79 |
| 1832..... | 43,065 08 | 1854..... | 65,433 93 | 1876..... | 13,961 34 |
| 1833..... | 37,242 46 | 1855..... | 55,276 89 | 1877..... | 11,812 72 |
| 1834..... | 22,934 30 | 1856..... | 81,384 41 | 1878..... | 15,419 41 |
| 1835..... | 36,661 49 | 1857..... | 97,384 64 | 1879..... | 18,302 37 |
| 1836..... | 33,066 08 | 1858..... | 61,320 14 | 1880..... | 10,862 04 |
| 1837..... | 25,553 44 | 1859..... | 160,303 23 | 1881..... | 8,523 66 |
| 1838..... | 10,947 41 | 1860..... | 104,546 92 | 1882..... | 10,342 91 |
| 1839..... | 51,448 36 | 1861..... | 75,470 74 | 1883..... | 14,091 87 |
| 1840..... | 56,935 62 | 1862..... | 46,208 46 | 1884..... | 10,673 24 |
| 1841..... | 42,443 68 | 1863..... | 50,900 30 | 1885..... | 6,930 13 |
| 1842..... | 42,893 88 | 1864..... | 79,454 70 | | |
| Total..... | | | | | \$2,579,129 16 |
| The Maryland State Colonization Society since its organization, received..... | | | | | 300,759 33 |
| The New York State Colonization Society and the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, during their independent condition, received..... | | | | | 95,640 00 |
| The Mississippi Colonization Society, during its independent operations, received..... | | | | | 12,000 00 |
| Making a total to January 1, 1886..... | | | | | \$2,999,519 49 |

